

Senior

S A T U R D A Y, APRIL 11. 1772.

*Know while I live, no rich or noble KNAVE,
Shall walk the World in credit to his Grave.*

POPE.

Published by E. RUSSELL, at his Printing-Office, in Marlborough-Street : Where this Paper may be had once a Week, Price Two Pence per Number to Subscribers.

As the Petition of the CLERGY, &c. for a repeal of the THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES, has been a subject of much speculation in England as well as America, we now offer our Readers said Petition with the Debates in the HOUSE OF COMMONS thereon, not doubting but it will be acceptable to many of them.

L O N D O N, FEBRUARY 11, 1772.

The following is an exact copy of the petition of the CLERGY, &c. relative to subscription to the Thirty-Nine articles, offered on Friday last to the House of Commons.

To the Honourable the House of COMMONS of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled,

The humble petition of certain of the CLERGY of the Church of England, and of certain of the two Professions of civil Law and Physick and others, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend themselves to have certain rights and priviledges which they hold of God only,
and

and which are subject to his authority alone. That of this kind is the free exercise of their own reason and judgment, whereby they have been brought to, and confirmed in the belief of the Christian religion, as it is contained in the holy scriptures. That they esteem it a great blessing to live under a constitution, which in its original principles ensures to them the full and free profession of their faith, having asserted the authority and sufficiency of holy scriptures in—"All things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." That your petitioners do conceive that they have a natural right, and are also warrented by those original principles of a reformation from popery, on which the church of England is constituted, to judge in searching the scriptures each man for himself, what may or may not be proved thereby. That they find themselves however in great measure precluded the enjoyment of this invaluable privilege by the laws relating to subscription; whereby your petitioners are required to acknowledge certain articles and confessions of faith and doctrine, drawn up by fallible men, to be all and every of them agreeable to said scriptures. Your petitioners therefore pray, that they may be relieved from such an imposition upon their judgment, and be restored to their undoubted right as Protestants of interpreting scripture for themselves, without being bound by any human explication thereof, or required to acknowledge by subscription or declaration the truth of any formulary of religious faith and doctrine whatsoever, beside holy scripture itself.

That your petitioners not only are themselves aggrieved by subscription, as now required, (which they cannot but consider as an encroachment on their right competent to them both as men and as members of a Protestant establishment) but with much grief and concern apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the spreading of Christ's true religion. As it tends to preclude, at least to discourage further enquiry into the sense of scripture, to divide communions, and cause mutual dislike between fellow protestants. As it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the clergy; by representing them (when they observe there diversity of opinion touching those very articles which were agreed upon for the sake of avoiding diversities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to lucrative views or political consideration. As it affords to Papists and others disaffected to



Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1772.

[NUMB. 4.]

Published by E. RUSSELL, in Marlborough-Street.

Account of the Proceedings of the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the PETITION about SUBSCRIPTION.

SIR W^m M^{rs} said he had a petition put into his hands highly deserving of consideration, as it complained of a grievance, of almost touching, a grievance that hurt the conscience. That licentiousness in the church was the unavoidable consequence of signing assent to that which was repugnant to common sense, which the petition was calculated to remove; and therefore moved to bring up the petition.

SIR R^o N^o said it was necessary the mover should read the petition.

SIR W^m M^{rs} read it.

SIR R^o N^o said it was a nullity, unless seconded.

MR. T^o P^o seconded it.

SIR R^o N^o objected to receiving a petition from persons who themselves had done that which they represented to be wrong, and wanted to undo: That the prayer of the petition undermined the church, which was so connected with the state, that they must fall together: That it was nugatory, for the King had sworn not to alter religion; and this alteration could not take effect unless he concurred: That the irreversibility of the act of union made it impossible, which at his motion was read.

MR. S^o N^o said, that, as a lenient measure he had no objection to its being brought to the table; but he could never consent to proceed on it, since it must be the destruction of the established church: That it was no new thing to alter religion, but that this was a proposal entirely to destroy it: That the petitioners were like men, who told another, that they would come and live with him, but as a previous step he must first pull down his house: Whereas if they had only desired him to alter the door, it might possibly be more convenient: That he was a friend to toleration, and had himself a fortieth article, which he valued as much, or more than all the rest—the peace of the publick.

MR. B^o N^o said he was a friend to religious liberty, but did not think that supported, or likely to be supported, by complying with the petition.

MR. F^o M^{rs} said that the petitioners were followers of an heterodox teacher: That the confessional was their creed, out of which he read many passages to prove they only wanted to enjoy the emolument of the church. He abused the author as avaricious, hypocritical, and as a bad writer: That the Universities, if aggrieved, could relieve themselves; quoted Blackstone to prove the doubts about altering forms in religion, and concluded with asserting that the petitioners denied the Divinity of Christ.

LORD G^o G^o said, to his own knowledge, the petitioners did not deny the Divinity of Christ; that it was a lamentable thought to him, that if he sent his son to the University at 16, he must subscribe his thorough assent to that, which himself at sixty was so far from being able to teach him, that he actually could not understand it himself: That the people have a right to petition, and that it was indecent in their representative to talk of the fewness of those who had subscribed; that the merits, and not the numbers, ought to be the objects of their consideration.

LORD F^o N^o said, that the arguments or subscription, affected only the clergy: That others might, without danger, be relieved from a requisition which some thought exceptionable; others, unnecessary or indifferent: That as to the clergy, something more than a bare assent to scripture was necessary, otherwise all sects who admitted scripture were equally established: That some test was required in all societies whatsoever, and that, according to the petition, every man was now allowed to interpret scripture for himself, but hoped the law never would permit him to interpret it for others.

MR. T^o P^o defended the petitioners characters; said, that the petition desired moderation and indulgence of conscience, which was the essence of the Christian religion.

MR. J^o N^o said, that the Universities could alter their own articles: That Oxford had lately done so in the instance of voters, which even determined the qualifications of voters for Members of Parliament: That the articles were the symbol of the church of England, and that every society had a right to insist on an acknowledgment from persons to be admitted into it of their assent to its opinions: That he was not so absurd, as to suppose supreme power was not always resident in the legislative body, and consequently that the act of union was subject to alterations, but that the peculiar solemnity of that act made necessary to justify the repeal of it, reasons of the greatest weight: That it was notorious, how proceedings of this kind had proved fatal in the last century: That formerly the majority of the House of Commons consisted of men who went by the cant term of Church of England; and at present, the people at large were of that establishment, because the majority of the House were so.

LORD J^o C^o said, he wished the petition to be brought up and examined with temper: That the best method would be to inform his Majesty a petition of this kind had been received, and praying him to refer it to the consideration of the Bishops, or select body of Divines, or to convocation: That the House was not senseless, but could judge of the intelligibility of the articles: That many of them were absurd and heterodox, and had no other effect than giving opportunity of entrance to men who would subscribe to any thing: That it was shocking to see young men unable to judge, and who, when they had once given their assent, would be ashamed to recant, forced to subscribe to that which they neither then could, nor ever would be able to understand.

LORD N^o B^o said, that his first intention was, out of complaisance to the subscribers, and respect to their plea of conscience, to have admitted the petition, and to have postponed the consideration of it for six months: That he never would consent to revive flames either civil or ecclesiastical: That he wished never to proceed, in that House at least, to the discussion of orthodoxy: That the act of union was a pledge between the two nations, now happily united, hardly ever to be altered, but yet from the first rules of legislation, liable to alteration: That the petition prayed the establishment of sectarists: That it was not just to resign our posts, and those advantages which the law had granted to the regular church, in favour of those who wished, or at best (for he thought they might be conscientious) acted as if they wished to have no established church at all: That the conduct of the petitioners was not at all exceptionable as conscientious men, even though they now disapproved of the articles, for they might have approved of them, at the time they said they did; but from any thing in the petition, they might now approve of them, be themselves willing, if required, to sign them, and yet desirous to make the entrance into the church more easy for others: That publick or private liberality had endowed churches, &c. for the support of members of the present establishment: That all teachers had their tenets, which they expected to be received by their adherents: That for the sake of peace he would not intermeddle with the articles: That as the result of political confusion is despotism, so that of ecclesiastical is superstition, and an infallible guide.

MR. T^o T^o said, that he was entirely against offering any assent to the petitioners; that they were respectable from profession, as well as plea, and that he never could admit the irreversibility of the act of union.

MR. E^o B^o said, that the House of Commons was competent to judge of any matter relative to law; that the articles were to be maintained, or some other method of fixing

principles in those who were to be public teachers, settled : That he was against innovations in religious matters ; that had he lived when the directory was going to be established, he should have been for preserving the common prayer ; had he lived when the common prayer was re-established, he should have supported the directory : That each of them was consonant to the Christian religion ; and though prescribing different forms, yet as the difference was only in forms, and not in essentials, he would have maintained which ever was in force : That the petition stated no exception against the subscribing articles : That the right of private judgment was what the petitioners at present enjoyed, and it was ridiculous to call that the exercise of private judgment for which they petitioned ; that orders in the church, without a rule of doctrine, was perfect tyranny : That all governments had a right to constitute the several orders of its subjects as it is pleased ; and consequently could the priesthood : That in the Jewish state it was hereditary : That the members of the church were to so low prescribed forms, to which themselves had assented, not, as had been asserted, the opinion of the Bishop who ordained them : That in the latter case, how distressing would it be to a clergyman ordained at Ely, to be benighted in the diocese of Chester, and be afterwards removed to Gloucestershire ! that the petition desired for the future assent only to scripture, without defining what scripture was : That very many parts of the Bible had been excepted against by many persons, and in many ages : Again, that it did not state whether scripture should be understood literally or figuratively : That if the latter method of interpretation were allowed, he would undertake to prove transubstantiation, and other doctrines equally absurd : That a case that might very probably happen, if the petition were granted, where a person, by a series of conscientious ministers, might never be able to arrive at Christian baptism.

Sir G—-s—-e said, that in many instances the intention, which persons affected, of defending the honour of God, and such expressions, were little less than blasphemy : That the articles were formed contrary to Christ's doctrine, who said, " He that is not against us is for us," and were repugnant in many doctrinal parts, to his word, and particularly where he recommends to his disciples an imitation of the Samaritan (who rejected Jewish and Christian fact-) whereas the articles declare such actions as the Samaritans to have in them the nature of sin.

Mr. C—-s—-F—-x said, he was against rejecting the petition if it was meant as a method of shewing contempt, but should be against receiving it, as a reception would be a kind of engagement to proceed, which he hoped would not be done : That the articles favoured Christian charity, but taught such mysteries, as ought not to be forced down the throats of young persons : That in Oxford, where the oaths of supremacy and allegiance could not be administered before 16, an assent to the articles was required by statute, however young the person was admitted : That he hoped the University would, as he found they could, relieve in that particular, and that a minister who would subscribe the articles, and afterwards preach against them, would make little impression on his audience.

Mr. S—-s—-g said, that the articles were so strikingly absurd, he wished them to be read, and would read them himself ; but having gone through a few of them, declared he would not attempt to expose them further than they did themselves.

Mr. R—-s—-d S—-s—-n said, the articles were too absurd to be defended.

Mr. D—-s—-g said, the subscription to articles were indefensible, they were so palpably ridiculous ; that he never would advise the King to consult the Convocation, or any assembly, but his Parliament.

Mr. T—-s—-P—-s read a quotation from Bishop Burnet to prove the inexpediency of all creeds that were complicated, in which he concludes with saying, that of the church of England was complicated ; said, that he had heard no argument urged against the petition, that would not impeach the reformation.

Mr. W—-s—-s—-e said, he was surprized to hear a doubt of the right to alter the union act, when it was already altered both as to the English and Scotch church ; the former, by the act against occasional conformity, the latter by the act which destroyed elective patronages : That he thought the petition ought not to be complied with, but should vote for receiving it, for that at present it was not before the house, and he did not regularly know the prayer : That the Universities which were to prepare them for all the learned professions, and to make persons fit members of parliament, ought to be under parliamentary cognizance, if they did not take care to reform themselves ; and that they could not conceive but a prescription was equally efficacious, and proper to be followed, whether the physician had signed the articles, or not.

Dr. H—y said, that the subscription to the articles of matriculation in the Universities was improper, and ought to be, and he

hoped would be remedied, but not by the interference of parliament, if the Universities could do it themselves. That the petition should have been presented to the Lords, with whom all clerical matters begin, as divorces &c. not that he doubted the House's right to originate any matter that it pleased, but because amongst them there were special guardians of the church.

Mr. C—-r said, the petition was before the House sufficiently, that it must be rejected, because that it removed the pillars of the church, without substituting any other support.

Sir W—-m M—-t—b said, he did not expect to hear that objection, which amounted to a censure on the modesty of the petitioners, who did not presume to dictate ; that the articles taught as divine, not only what were not the attributes of God, but must be particularly the attributes of the Devil, if we suppose the Devil the most unjust of beings : That the articles were a notorious falsehood : That no Minister would defend the doctrines of them in a strict grammatical sense, before his parish : that he repented his candour in opening the petition : That the scheme act, which alters, is subsequent to the Union : That understanding the articles of subscription in another sense, than was intended by the compilers, and is strictly grammatical, is mere hypocrisy : That Bishops Burnet and Hoadly were arrant hypocrites, in allowing every man to understand them as he pleased, and subscribe in his own sense, and that the Methodists are the only true church of England-men, and that he himself would subscribe, if the noble Lord would prove, as he asserted their conformity to scripture.

Lord N—-t—b denied saying the articles were conformable to scripture.

Sir H—y H—-n said, he was happy in the free exercise of his own opinion, and wished every one the same happiness.

On the division for the question 71, against 217, exclusive of tellers.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE, April 9, 1772.

MR. DRAPER,

It is a grief to many to see our papers filled with abuse and scurrility, and with what pleasure they are read by some who would be thought the most serious part of the community : There are numbers that insist in a party with great earnestness, when they neither know the temper nor designs of those whose opinion they follow and maintain, and that with a zeal and faith as violent as a young Scholar does those of a Philosopher whose sect he is taught to profess ; they have neither opinion, nor thoughts nor actions that they can call their own, but all is conveyed to them by their leaders as wind is through an organ ; the nutriment they receive has been not only chewed but digested before it comes into their mouths : Thus they follow their leaders right or wrong. Is any one disposed to speak of moderate measures they immediately cry out a Tory and enemy to his country.—As for my part (having tried railing so long without any good effect) I am for moderate measures.—This word moderation which the one side very justly disowns and the other as unjustly pretends to, has suffered very much of late by both parties : Besides what passes every day in conversation, any man who reads the Boston Gazette and the Spy must needs conclude that if those authors could make the people see their opponents in the same colours they paint them, we had nothing more to do but to rise as one man and destroy such wretches from the face of the earth.

A honest citizen may with prudence and a good conscience approve the professed principles of one party more than the other, according as he thinks they best promise the good of the whole ; but he will never be swayed by passion or interest to advance an opinion merely because it is that of the party he most approves, which conduct he looks upon as the true root of our civil animosities. To enter into party as into an order of fryers with so resigned an obedience to those who pretend a superiority, is very unsuitable both with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert.

Thus the understandings of a whole senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders, who instead of intending the public weal have their hearts wholly set on ways and means how to get or to keep employments, or to gratify a revengeful temper : But to speak more at large, how has the spirit of faction mingled itself in with the mass of the people, changed their natures and manners, and broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance and hospitality, destroyed all ties of friendship and divided families against themselves. And no wonder it should be so, when in order to stand out the character of a person, instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, honour, piety, wit, good sense, and learning, the modern question is only, whether he be a whig or a tory, under which terms all good and all ill qualities are included.

yours &c. M. T.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES and CHAISE to Let
by JOHN BORDMAN, next Door Southward to Mr. JOLLY ALLEN, in Marlborough-Street.
Good Stabling for Horses at the same Place.

George Deblois,

Has just imported from LONDON,

via BOSTON, a large assortment of hard-ware, and English piece-goods, which he has for sale at his shop opposite Trilham Dalton Esq's store, at the head of the Upper Long-Wharf in NEWBURY-PORT; wholesale and retail & extremely cheap for ready money;—among his assortment are the following articles.

ALL sizes nails, brads, tacks, hinges, locks, latches, hammers, chisels, gimlets, rules and other Carpenter's Tools.—Pewter platters, plates, basins, tea pots, per-ringers, spoons, pots, mugs.—awl-blades, shoe tacks, shoe-knives, and all other Shoe-Maker's tools.—All sorts of Sadler's ware, such as stirrup-irons, snaffle and curb bits, white sets, tuff and loop nails, flat head tacks, &c.—Best pistol and small arm gun powder, English and French flints, all sizes of small shot, bar lead for Potter's uses, house mops, sheet lead, English and German steel, garden spades, frying pans, warming-pans, flat irons.—Brass kettles, skillets, brass and iron wire, chaffing dishes.—All sizes of fish-bocks and lines, wool and cotton cards, all sorts of brushes, brass & iron candlesticks. A great variety of newest fashion shoe and knee buckles.—A large assortment of coat and jacket buttons, and sleeve buttons.—All sorts of case knives and forks, pen knives, scissors, Taylor's shears, razors, sheep shears, sewing needles, thimbles, all sizes of pins, steel chapes and tongues.—All sizes of ivory and horn combs, common and temple spectacles, finger rings, a great variety of wax and glass necklaces, pink-ing irons, money scales and weights, common scales and beams, rat-traps, boys marbles

and spin-tops, leaf gold and Dutch mottle for Painters, sieve-bottoms.—A great assortment of brass handles and escutcheons for desks and chest of draws.—Shovel and tong, bellows, snuff and tobacco-boxes, all sorts of Carpenter's saws, together with a great variety of other hard-ware.—Bohea tea, leaf sugar, nutmegs, cloves, mace, black pepper, currants, Gloucester cheese. All prices and widths of Irish linnens, cambricks, lawns, calicoes, bengals, cat gut, persians, silk and gauze, taffety, satens silk and linnen handkerchiefs, oxenabrigs, plain, coloured, and white Russia drabs, Ravens duck, black and coloured, breeches patterns, all widths of Manchester checks, striped cottons, womens leather and silk gloves and mitts, mens thread gloves, men's and women's worsted, thread and cotton hose, buckrams, shallons, tammys, calimancoes, black, everlasting, womens' fans, gartering, worsted crewells, silk twist and mohair buttons, tapes, broad and narrow quality, womens' chip hats, men's and boys' castor and beaver hats, ribbons of the newest taste as now worn in London, silk ferritts, cap-wire, fiddle and bass violin strings, cheap fiddles and bows, hays, duffits, and other course woollens.—Women's calimanco shoes—cheap.—Writing paper, ink-powder, wafers, bonnet boards, sealing-wax.

Said DEBLOIS will be much obliged to the town and country shop-keepers and others that do not import their goods immediately from LONDON for their custom, as they may depend on being served with goods, either wholesale or retail full as cheap as they are to be bought in BOSTON, or elsewhere. Constant attendance is given.

Frazier & Geyer

Have received in the last Ships from LONDON,
A fresh Assortment of SPRING-GOODS,
Which are now ready for Sale,

At their Store the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market:—Where their Wholesale Customers, and all other Shop-keepers and Traders, in Town and Country, may at any Time be supplied with all Kinds, and any Quantity, of Staple Goods, usually imported from Great Britain, on as good Terms, in every Respect, as at any Store in America.

They Would also beg Leave to acquaint those Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to favour them with their Custom in the Retail Way, that they have a genteel Assortment of Fancy Goods; which, with all other Kind of Piece Goods, will be cut at said Store, and sold at such Price as will give full Satisfaction to the Purchaser, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

*** 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d.—Nails—Brads and Tacks—Cutlary Ware—Pewter.—Powder.—Shot Flints—Wool and Cotton Cards.—Window Glass—Spices.—Bohea and Hyson Tea—Stationary—Looking-Glasses, &c.

Benjamin Andrews, Jun.

Advertises his Friends and Customers of his Removal, to the Warehouse for several Years past improved by the Hon. Thomas Hubbard, Esq; nearly opposite the East End of the Market; and of his having just imported from LONDON by Capt. Calef, A general Assortment of Piece Goods, many articles of hard-ware, and Stationary:—Which he has for sale, together with New England rum, Philadelphia flour, pot-ash kettles equal in quality to any in town, and almost every kind of iron hollow-ware.

Ebenezer Bridgham,

Intending soon for GREAT-BRITAIN,
Desires all Persons indebted to him to make immediate Payment: And those persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call and receive their money. He has for sale at the Staffordshire and Liverpool warehouse, in King-street,

A large and very fine assortment of china, glass, delph, and Flint WARE, imported in the last vessels from BRITAIN, and which he will sell for ready money as low as they can be bought in LONDON:—Likewise, best London pewter and hard-mettal. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails per cask, and many other articles of hard-ware goods unusually cheap. Also, Belton's excellent old LONDON PORTER, per Hoghead or Dozen.

Imported in sundry Vessels lately arrived from ENGLAND, by

Smith & Atkinson,

And now opening at their Store in King-Street.

A LARGE and very general Assortment of Piece-Goods, suitable for the Spring-Trade, which would be equally tedious and unnecessary to enumerate here; these Goods have been purchased on the best terms, and will be sold

(By wholesale only)

At such rates as may encourage all Traders in Town and Country as well those who usually import their goods as others to apply for such articles as may be needful to compleat their assortments, there being at all seasons at the above store, a great variety of PIECE-GOODS.—Due encouragement will be given to those who pay ready money.

N. B. Gun-Powder, English Sail Duck, Connecticut BEEF, &c. &c.

POT-ASH KETTLES, cast at Salisbury from the best mountain ore.

Jackson's VARIETY-STORE.

William Jackson

Acquaints his Friends and others who will please to favour him with their custom, that he has received per the Captains Scott and Higginson from LONDON,

A fresh assortment of European, India, and hard-ware goods.—Consisting of a great variety, too expensive to enumerate.

Fresh Hyson, Souchong, Singlo, and BOHEA TEAS, single and double refined sugar, and 15 and 18 inch pipes, pepper and spices, looking-glasses, &c. &c.—

Wholesale and retail Customers may depend upon having goods at the above store as cheap as at any store or shop in town, without exception, as all his goods are from the best hands in England.—Cash given at said store for shipping Furs.

SIR,

EVERY plain man must observe, and every good man must lament the temper of the times into which we have fallen. An evil spirit seems to have gone forth to tempt us by every hellish art to hate our own felicity.—History abounds with instances of nations driven into madness by the cruelty of oppression; it is the singular situation of us, at present, that we have been made mad by an impatience of all legal restraint, and a wanton abuse of freedom. We see the minds of a certain set of men in the capitol poisoned to such a degree, that they even glory in their audacious insults of government itself: And if the faction hath not, as yet, spread through the distant counties, God knows how soon the activity of bad, and the inattention of good men many complete the mischief. Contempt, nay even defiance of the judicial, the legislative, and the executive branches of government, is made the very test of patriotism. Every obscure and unprincipled incendiary, encouraged by this seditious disposition of the insatuated multitude, and hoping to be relieved from indigence, or raised from insignificance, by public confusion, stands forth daringly to commit every outrage against the characters and persons of those who stand in the way of his detestable machinations. And by the timidity of some, the treachery of others, and the supineness of all in general, whose duty it is to preserve the peace, or to punish the breach of it, things are now come to that pass, that the law itself is pressed into the service of those who deserve most to feel its justice; and every attempt to have recourse to it to punish past transgressions, by some unaccountable fatality, lays the foundation of fresh complaints against government, and of more daring attacks on the constitution. Some of the Ring-leaders are despicable in their characters, and are absurdly aiming at the overthrow of those in power, by encouraging a deluded populace to cherish expectations, which they themselves, if they succeeded, could not gratify, or would not if they could.

MANLIUS.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

Near Dr. GARDINER'S, in Marlborough-Street,

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalters, Spelling-Books, Tate and Brady's Psalms, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Primers, History Book-, Writing Paper by the Rheam, some of which will be Sold at the low Price of Ten Shillings per Rheam, Account-Books of different Sizes, Norton's American Mercantile Ink-Powder, Holman's ditto, Patent Ink-Cake, Ink-Stands, Quills, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, &c.

Just Imported and to be Sold by

WILLIAM WINGFIELD,

At his Shop in Union-Street, BOSTON.

A General Assortment of flowered

and plain Lutestrings of all colours, rich Brocade, pink, rose, green and cloth colour'd Damasks, Padufoys, Ducapes, English and India Taffetys, best Hair Grills, a very neat Assortment of flower'd and plain Sattins, yard-wide and 6qr. Book Muslins, yard-wide and 6qr. flowered Muslins, for Ladies Sacks, a great Variety of Gauzes of all sorts, Chincos, Callicoes and Patches, Lawns and Cambricks, palm Combs, and all sorts of Goods suitable for all seasons, too many to enumerate in an Advertisement, which he will sell very low for Cash only.

Said WINGFIELD calls on all those that are indebted to him on Bond, Book or Notes, to make immediate Payments, or their Accounts &c. will be put in suit the next Inferior Court without exception, as he intends for London soon, and desires all those that have any Demands on him to bring them in, in order for a Settlement.

TO BE SOLD by

DAVID BLACK,

At his Store under Mr. Archibald Bowman's Auction-Room, in Ann-Street, BOSTON, very cheap for Cash;

CHOICE TOBACCO and SNUFF of all Sorts.

WARRANTED CHOCOLATE

Made and Sold by

To be Sold by the Printer hereof by the Groce, Dozen, or single Paper.

NORTON'S

American Mercantile INK-POWDER for Records.

EXPERIENCED and found to be

equal, if not superior to any imported, for the Truth of which he only begs a Comparison and fair Trial. The excellent Qualities of this Powder are, That it makes the best black Writing-Ink, and is very convenient for Gentlemen, Merchants, Attornies, and others that travel, it being not cumbersome and liable to those Mischances that other Ink is. The Ink may be made in large or small Quantities, as is most convenient.—As freezing is prejudicial to Ink, when the Weather is cold this may be made with a little Brandy or other Spirits not liable to freeze. One Quality peculiar to this Ink is, that though the Writing be exposed to extreme Wet, it alters not, but will remain as long as the Paper endures.—This Powder decayeth not by keeping. The above Powder has an Ingredient in it that prevents Ink from becoming thick and mouldy.

Sold also by Anna Norton, near the Post-Office, Boston, and by Samuel Norton, the Maker, at his Store in Hingham.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, containing about Fifty

Acres of choice Land, with a Priviledge of a Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill within a few Rods of the same, pleasantly situated in Wells, in the County of York, on the Post-Road to Casco-Bay. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A Collection of POEMS, wrote

at several times, and upon various occasions, by PHILLIS, a Negro Girl, from the Strength of her own Genius, it being but a few Years since she came to this Town an uncultivated Barbarian from Africa. The Poems having been seen and read by the best Judges, who think them well worthy of the Publick View; and upon critical examination, they find that the declared Author was capable of writing them.

The Order in which they were penned, together with the Occasion, are as follows;

On the Reverend Dr. Sewell, when sick, 1765.—On virtue, 1766.—On two Friends, who were cast away, do. To the University of Cambridge, 1767.—An Address to the Atheist, do.—An Address to the Deist, do.—On America, 1768.—On the KING, do.—On Friendship, do.—Thoughts on being brought from Africa to America, do.—On the Nuptials of Mr. Spence to Miss Hooper, do. On the Hon. Commodore Hood, on his pardoning a Deserter, 1769.—On the Death of the Reverend Dr. Sewell, do.—On the Death of Master Seider, who was killed by Ebenezer Richardson, 1770.—On the Death of the Rev. George Whitefield, do.—On the Death of a young Miss, aged 5 years, do. On the Arrival of the Ships of War, and landing of the Troops.—On the Affray in King-Street, on the Evening of the 5th of March.—On the death of a young Gentleman. To Samuel Quincy, Esq; a Panegyrick.—To a Lady on her coming to America for her Health.—To Mrs. Leonard, on the Death of her Husband.—To Mrs. Baylison and Children, on the Death of her Son and their Brother.—To a Gentleman and Lady on the Death of their Son, aged 9 Months.—To a Lady on her remarkable Deliverance in a Hurricane.—To James Sullivan, Esq; and Lady on the Death of her Brother and Sister, and a Child Avis, aged 12 Months.—Goliath of Gath.—On the Death of Dr. Samuel Marshall.

It is supposed they will make one small Octavo Volume, and will contain about 200 Pages.

They will be printed on Demy Paper, and beautiful Types. The Price to Subscribers, handsomely bound and lettered, will be Four Shillings.—Stitched in blue, Three Shillings.

It is hoped Encouragement will be given to this Publication, as a reward to a very uncommon Genius, at present a Slave.

our religious establishment, occasion to reflect upon it as inconsistently framed, admitting and authorising doubtful and precarious doctrines, at the same time that holy scripture alone is acknowledged to be certain and sufficient for salvation. As it tends (and the evil daily increases) unhappily to divide the clergy of the establishment themselves, subjecting one part thereof who assert but their protestant privilege to question every human doctrine and bring it to the test of scripture, to be reviled, as well from the pulpit as the press, by another part who seem to judge the articles they have subscribed to be of equal authority with the scripture itself. And, lastly, as it occasions scruples and embarrassment of conscience to thoughtful and worthy persons, in regard to entrance into the ministry, or chearful continuance in the exercise of it.

THAT the clerical part of your petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the state, to maintain and defend the truth as it is in Jesus, do find themselves laid under a great restraint in their endeavours herein, by being obliged to join issue with the adversaries in Revelation, in supposing the one true sense of scripture to be expressed in the present established system of faith, or else to incur the reproach of having departed from their subscriptions, the suspicion of insincerity, and the repute of being ill-effected to the church; whereby their comfort and usefulness among their respective flocks, as well as their success against the adversaries of our common Christianity are greatly obstructed.

THAT such of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to the several professions of Civil Law and Physick, cannot but think it a great hardship to be obliged (as all are in one of the Universities, even at their first admission or matriculation, and at an age so immature for such disquisitions and decisions of such moment) to subscribe their unfeigned assent to a variety of theological propositions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no consequence to the publick, in order to entitle them to academical degrees in those faculties more especially as the course of their study and attention to their practice respectively afford them neither the means nor the leisure to examine them whether and how far such propositions do agree with the word of God.

THAT

THAT certain of your petitioners have reason to lament not only for their own, but the too probable misfortune of their sons, who, at an age before the habit of reflecting can be formed, or their judgment matured, must if the present mode of subscription remain be irrecoverably bound down in points of the highest consequence to the tenets of ages less informed than their own.

THAT whereas the first of the three articles, enjoined by the thirty-sixth canon of the church of England to be subscribed, contains a recognition of his Majesty's supremacy in all causes ecclesiastical and civil. Your petitioners humbly presume that every security, proposed by subscription to the said article, is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of allegiance and supremacy prescribed to be taken by every Deacon and Priest at their ordination, and by every graduate in both Universities. Your petitioners being, nevertheless, ready and willing to give any farther testimony which may be thought expedient of their affection for his Majesty's person and government, of their attachment and dutiful submission to the constitution in church and state, of their abhorrence of the unchristian spirit of popery, and of all those maxims of the church of Rome which tend to enslave the consciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty of a free protestant people.

Your petitioners, in consideration of the premises, do now humbly supplicate this honourable house, in hope of being relieved from an obligation so incongruous with the right of private judgment, so pregnant with danger to true religion, and so productive of distress to many pious and conscientious men, and useful subjects of the state; and in that hope look up for redress, and humbly submit their cause under God to the wisdom and justice of a British Parliament, and the piety of a Protestant King.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

[*The Proceedings of the House of Commons upon the above Petition are in the Postscript.*]

Duncan Ingraham jun.

Has just received by the last Ships from LONDON and GLASGOW,

A very neat Assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and SCOTCH GOODS.

Which he is determined to sell on very low terms for CASH, (at his shop in Union-Street, BOSTON, lately improved by Mr. FR. WM. GEYER) where all those who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on good attendance, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.—Among his goods are,

A GREAT variety of Half-ell and 3-4 lute itting, plain, striped, and changeable,

Ducapes, Padufoys, Rich gingham, English damask, Cordufoys,

Super fine, middling, and low priced broad-cloths, with trimmings,

German Serger,

Baizes,

Duffels,

Coatings,

Blankets,

Rattens,

Strouds,

Halfthicks,

White and striped Swan-

skins,

Flannels,

Emboss'd serges,

Brown and white Russia

drab,

Ravens duck,

Ticklingburg,

Osnaburghs,

Velvets,

Thicksets,

Jeans,

Fustians,

Wiltons,

Sagalhies,

Duroys,

Double camblets,

Calamancos,

Tammies,

Durants,

Black russel,

Dorstettes,

Brilliantes,

Venetian poplins,

Gazets,

Broglios,

Mininets,

Checks 3-4, 7 8, and yard-

wide,

Apron width checks,

Striped holland,

Yellow holland,

Marking canvas,

Everlastings,

Buckrams,

Gimps and snails,

Metal and horn buttons,

Twist ditto,

Scarf twist,

Silk and hair ditto,

Shoe and coat bindings,

Qualities,

Garterings,

Coloured threads,

Bedticks,

3-4, 7-8, and yard-wide Irish

linens,

Garlix,

Dowlas,

Sheetings,

Hosiery of all sorts,

Calicoes,

Patches,

Printed linens,

Red Bengals for men's waist-

coats,

Rich satins, striped loretta

for ditto,

Sewing silks,

Tapes,

Ivory combs,

Clouting diapers,

Half-ell and 3-4 huckabuck,

Ditto table cloths,

Penialfoes and Gingham,

Stay lacing,

Linen handkerchiefs,

Nankeens,

Brown holland,

Covered wire,

Ferris, galloon, cord, and

braid,

Knee garters,

Black t staties,

Fans of all sorts,

Black cravats,

Cap trolly,

Blond and bone laces,

Muslin and silk gauzes,

Picquet ditto,

Black and white net, patent

net, spider net and parifect

ditto,

Striped sprigged, and figured

silk gauzes,

Silk gauze handkerchiefs and

aprons,

Half yard and yard-wide ala-

moder,

All coloured fattins,

Half yard and half ell Perf-

ans,

Ell-wide ditto,

Lova handkerchief,

Ribbons of all sort,

Leather gloves and mitts,

some threble kid,

Chip hats, some fine,

Pins of all numbers,

Pound ditto,

Silk gloves & mitts,

Book muslin,

Striped ditto,

Long lawns,

Demy cambricks,

7-8 and yard-wide lawns,

Flowered ditto,

China taffaties,

Bandanoes,

Shirt buttons,

Lungee remals,

Cotton ditto,

Wax beads,

White thread,

Bibles and testaments,

Kilmarnock caps,

Plaids,

Carpets,

Carpeting,

Bohea tea,

Pepper,

Cinnamon,

Nutmegs,

Writing, press, and royal

board paper,

Pound beads,

F. pistol powder,

Kippen's snuff,

Infant's Morocco shoes and

pumps,

Calamanc-Lynn made shoes

and pumps,

&c, &c,

Frazier & Geyer

Have received in the last ships from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of SPRING-goods, Which are now ready for Sale,

At their store the corner of Wing's lane, near the Market :— Where their wholesale customers, and all other shopkeepers and traders, in town and country, may at any time be supplied with all kinds, and any quantity, of staple goods usually imported from Great Britain, on as good terms, in every respect, as at any store in America.

They would also beg leave to acquaint those gentlemen and ladies who are pleased to favour them with their custom in the retail way, that they have a genteel assortment of Fancy goods : which, with all other kinds of piece goods, will be cut at said store, and sold at such price as will give full satisfaction to the purchaser, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

* * 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d.—Nails—brads and tacks—cutlery ware—pewter—powder—shot flints—wool and cotton cards—window glass—slices—bohea and hyson Tea—stationary—looking glasses, &c.

Jackson's VARIETY-STORE,

William Jackson

Acquaints his friends and others who will please to favour him with their custom, that he has received per the Captains Scott and Higginson from LONDON.

A fresh Assortment of European, India, and hard ware goods.—Consisting of a great variety, too expensive to enumerate.

Fresh Hyson, Souchong, Singlo, and BONGA TEAS, single and double refined sugar, and 15 and 18 inch pipes, pepper and spices, looking-glasses, &c. &c.—

Wholesale and retail Customers may depend upon having goods at the above store as cheap as at any store or shop in town, without exception, as all his goods are from the best hands in England.

Cash given at said store for shipping FURRS.

Ebenezer Bridgman,

Intending soon for GREAT BRITAIN, Desires all Persons indebted to him to make immediate payment : And those persons to whom he is indebted are desired to call and receive their money.

He has for sale at the Staffordshire and Liverpool ware-house, in King-street,

A large and very fine assortment of China, glass, delft, and flint WARE, imported in the last vessels from BRITAIN, and which he will sell for ready money as low as they can be bought in LONDON :—Like-wise, best London pewter and hard-metal.

6d. 10d. and 20d. nails per cask, and many other articles of hard-ware goods usually cheap. Also, Belton's excellent old LONDON PORTER, per hoghead or dozen.

Just imported and to be sold by

James & Rob. Selkrig,

A large and very neat Assortment of Piece Goods for the Spring Trade, which would be both tedious and unnecessary to enumerate in an Advertisement. Those Goods are purchased on the best Terms, and will be sold on such Terms as we make no doubt will give general Content.

N. B. A Quantity of Scotch Lawns plain, spotted and flowered ; plain, spotted and flower'd gauze, Kenting Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. which will be sold as low as can be bought at any store in Town, And all Favours gratefully acknowledged.

HORSES and CHAISE to Lett,

by JOHN BORDMAN, next door Southward to Mr. JOLLY ALLEN, in Marlborough-street.

Good Rabbling for horses at the same place.